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Horticultural Varieties

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

HARDY NUT TREES

Our varieties are selected primarily for early fruitfulness and the size and high quality of the nuts they produce. While there is nothing finer for shade and ornamental planting, they should be thought of as fruit trees.

Mountain Nut Co.

H. F. STOKES, *Prop.*

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

FOREWORD



UT TREES make attractive specimen trees for the lawn; are fine for lining drives; ideal for poultry runs. They may be planted in the orchard to replace missing fruit trees, or may be planted in solid orchard form. In our own orchard we are planting chestnuts forty feet apart and interplanting with peach trees. For good nut crops give trees plenty of sunlight and room. Practically no nuts are ever produced in thick woods. Nut trees are fruit trees; care for them as such and you will be abundantly rewarded.

Chestnuts will grow on poor acid soils, but respond to better treatment. Walnuts prefer fertile, moist (but not wet) soils, not too acid. Pecans will tolerate more moisture than any other nut tree. Hazels will tolerate most shade.

For a number of years we have been collecting and testing the best nut-producers we have been able to find. This listing is the result of these years of testing, and is being issued in response to the increasing number of inquiries we are receiving.

Some of the varieties have come from the ends of the earth; others have originated in this locality; a few we have originated ourselves.

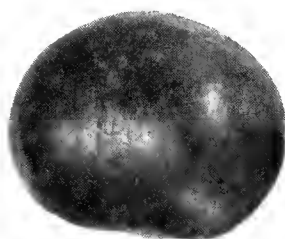
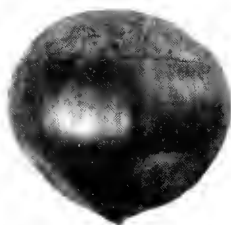
We have a fair stock of seedling blight-resistant Chinese and Japanese chestnut trees. Our stock of other varieties is very limited, in some instances amounting to less than a dozen trees. Such as we have are offered subject to prior sale. We hope to have a larger supply by next season.

This list is offered in the hope that others may have as much pleasure in the study and growing of nut trees as has been the lot of the writer.

Sincerely,

H. F. STOKE,

Roanoke, Virginia.



Cuts Natural Size

BRIXNUT FILBERT

GIANT CHINKAPIN

ALPINE ENGLISH WALNUT

LONGFELLOW FILBERT

CARR CHINESE CHESTNUT

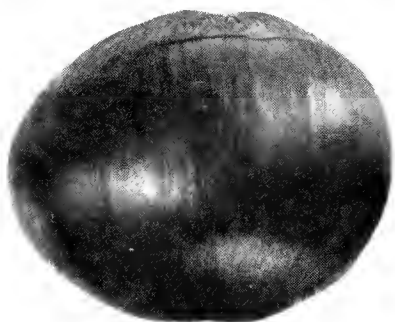
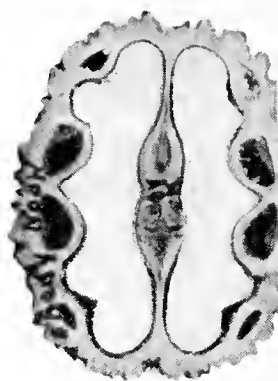
PAYNE ENGLISH WALNUT

THE CHINESE CHESTNUT

Castanea molissima

During the past thirty years the United States Department of Agriculture has made a careful search for blight-resistant chestnuts to replace the American chestnut, which has been destroyed by the Oriental chestnut bark disease, commonly known as blight. The Chinese chestnut is the most promising of those found.

The tree grows to a height of forty feet in good ground, and is of spreading habit. It is hardy to 30 degrees below zero, and withstands



Cuts Natural Size

PINECREST BLACK WALNUT
MURDEN JAPANESE CHESTNUT
BEDFORD ENGLISH WALNUT

SIFFORD BLACK WALNUT
THOMAS BLACK WALNUT
JAPANESE HEART NUT

drought well. Not at all particular as to soil if not too wet.

Blossoming takes place in June and the nuts ripen in September. The nuts are larger than those of the American chestnut, finer in texture, equally sweet, and shell out freely from the inner skin, or pellicle, which surrounds the kernel. They are also much less liable to the attacks of the chestnut weevil which so infests the American chestnut.

The CARR is a large horticultural variety of superior quality. None finer.

The HOBSON is of medium size and the

equal of Carr in quality. It comes into bearing at an early age, produces heavy crops, and is an unusually rapid grower.

SEEDLINGS, 2 Years Old \$1.50 each
CARR and HOBSON, grafted 2.50 each

THE JAPANESE CHESTNUT

Castanea crenata

The Japanese chestnut appears to be as hardy as the Chinese species, but will probably not stand extreme drought so well. The tree is similar in size and shape, and blossom and fruit at the same season. The Japanese chestnut comes into bearing at an early age, and heavy crops are the rule.

The nuts are larger than the Chinese, some of the grafted varieties being the largest chestnuts grown. In quality they are not the equal of the Chinese, being more like the European chestnuts commonly found on city markets. They are a staple food in some parts of Japan, but are never eaten raw. Boiled or roasted they are excellent.

The MURDEN is a very large nut. VIBBERT and AUSTIN are both large and are sweeter than usual for this species.

SEEDLINGS, Two Years Old \$1.50 each
MURDEN, VIBBERT and AUSTIN . . 2.00 each

HYBRID CHESTNUTS

We have experimentally produced a considerable number of hybrid chestnuts by crossing various species. From these we have selected two which we consider of unusual interest and merit.

Our GIANT CHINKAPIN is a cross between the American Chinkapin and the Japanese chestnut. Most of the burrs contain a single nut of chinkapin shape, large size and good quality. The parent tree is thrifty, but, being only seven years old, cannot be said to have been fully tested for blight resistance. It should prove as hardy as its parents.

OLD OUT-SPRING 1936
The STOKE HYBRID is a cross between the Chinese and Japanese chestnuts. The tree is very much like its Chinese parent in leaf and growth. The large nut has the shape of the Japanese, is as fine in quality as the Chinese, and is the most beautiful chestnut we have ever seen. Like the GIANT CHINKAPIN it has not been fully tested for blight resistance and hardiness.

GIANT CHINKAPIN and STOKE

HYBRID, 2½ ft. up \$2.50 each

THE ENGLISH WALNUT

Juglans regia

We present for the first time two extra-hardy strains of the English walnut, the CRATH and BROADVIEW. Both have proven hardy in temperatures of 30 degrees below zero, and lower.

The CRATH variety is originally from the Carpathian mountains in Poland. We secured our scions from a tree imported by the Rev. P. C. Crath, the introducer, which is now growing and bearing near Toronto, Canada. The tree is a thrifty grower and ripens its wood very early in the fall. The nut is of medium size, the shell thin to medium and the kernel quality good.

The BROADVIEW originated in central Russia, according to the late Prof. J. A. Neilson. We imported our scions from British Columbia, Canada, where the parent tree is growing and bearing in a region where the winter temperature falls to 30 degrees and more below zero. The nut is large, thin-shelled and of excellent quality.

The following varieties are commonly rated as hardy:

MAYETTE, a fine French variety.

FRANQUETTE, French variety, leads in Oregon orchards.

ALPINE, very large, originated at Lancaster, Penna.

The following varieties are hardy here, but have not been tested further north:

PAYNE, fine commercial sort from California, prolific and precocious.

BEDFORD, an excellent nut of fine flavor discovered locally, prolific and precocious.

CRATH AND BROADVIEW,

2½ ft. up \$2.50 each
All Others, 3 ft. up 2.00 each

THE BLACK WALNUT

Juglans niger

The black walnut is America's most valuable timber tree, producing the finest of cabinet wood. As a lawn tree it is one of the few under which grass will flourish. As a fruit tree its nut is without a rival for use in flavoring cakes, ice cream and confectionery.

During a search covering a number of years we have discovered several black walnuts that score as high or higher than the older named varieties. We have propagated a number of these experimentally, and of these are offering

SIFFORD as the best black walnut we have ever seen.

The thin-shelled nuts are large, weighing 19 to the pound. Thirty-one per cent of the total weight is kernel, compared with 15% for the average black walnut. The nut hulls out exceptionally clean, and cracks well.

We are also offering, for the first time, PINECREST, an unusually fine nut from Pennsylvania. This nut is very similar in size, shape and cracking quality to SIFFORD, but the kernel percentage is slightly lower.

SIFFORD and PINECREST,
2½ ft. up\$2.00 each
THOMAS, STABLER and OHIO,
3 ft. up 1.50 each

THE JAPANESE HEARTNUT

Juglans Sieboldiana, cordiformis

The HEARTNUT is a sport of the Japanese walnut. The trees are of spreading habit, with leaves much like the butternut, or white walnut. The heart-shaped nuts grow in abundant clusters. The taste is much the same as that of the English walnut, but milder. The seedlings usually “come true” to type, but sometimes revert to the less desirable form of the Japanese walnut. Hardy.

SEEDLINGS, 3 ft. up\$1.50
WALTERS, grafted 2.00

THE BUTTERNUT
OR WHITE WALNUT

Juglans cinera

The well-known butternut of boyhood days. Stands temperatures to 40 degrees below zero—probably the hardiest of our nut trees.

We have only one-year-old seedlings.

BUTTERNUT SEEDLINGS75c each

THE FILBERT

Corylus avellina

The filbert, or European hazel, forms a small, beautiful tree and is one of our hardiest nuts. We present for the first time in the East two choice new varieties.

BRIXNUT, a very large round nut, is rapidly becoming a leading variety in Oregon, where it originated. A vigorous grower and good producer. Hall's Giant, another large, round nut, is recommended as a pollenizer.

SOLD OUT-SPRING 1936

LONGFELLOW, a very large, long nut. It is larger than the well-known DuChilly, and, unlike that variety, falls free from the husk. Blossoms at the same time as Brixnut and will probably prove a satisfactory cross-pollenizer for that variety. Comes into bearing very young. Very promising.

Both the above are grafted on Turkish non-suckering roots.

We also have layered plants of BARCELONA, a good standard round nut variety, but a poor pollenizer.

BRIXNUT and HALL'S GIANT.....	\$1.50 each
LONGFELLOW	2.00 each
BARCELONA75 each



HOW SOON WILL THEY BEAR?

Any of the trees offered by us may be expected to begin bearing within from two to five years, from transplanting. The Japanese and Hybrid chestnuts sometimes bear as early as the year following planting.

We strongly recommend planting more than one variety to secure full crops through cross-pollination. Two seedlings, a seedling and a grafted tree, or two grafted trees of different variety should be satisfactory.

Much remains to be learned in this connection, but we do know that some varieties are self-fertile, some are only partially so and some are wholly self-sterile.

Spring comes early in Virginia, and trees should only be moved when completely dormant. Order early.

In Conclusion

If you are really interested in nut culture you will profit by joining the Northern Nut Grower's Association, which you can do by sending annual dues of \$2.00 to the Secretary, George L. Slate, Geneva, N. Y.

You will enjoy the society of the nut growers. They come from every walk of life, but you will be at home among them. They are people of imagination and vision, sentiment and sense. Their memories are stored with autumn sunshine and forest loot, veritable treasure trove from the hands of Nature. The pure joys they have known they wish to pass on to their children and their children's children, so they plant nut trees. They are conservationists in the best sense—the salt of the earth.